

## TITLE OF THE INVENTION

KEYBOARD MUSICAL INSTRUMENT HAVING KEYS REGULATED  
WITH STABLE KEY BALANCE PIECES

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a keyboard musical instrument and, more particularly, to a keyboard musical instrument having keys regulated with key balance pieces.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

The keyboard musical instruments are categorized in three groups. The first group is an electric or electronic keyboard musical instrument, and the second group is an acoustic keyboard musical instrument. Acoustic pianos, i.e., grand pianos and upright pianos are typical examples of the acoustic keyboard musical instrument. The third group is a compromise between the electric/ electronic keyboard musical instrument and the acoustic keyboard musical instrument. A silent piano is an example of the composite keyboard musical instrument between an acoustic piano and an electronic keyboard. The user has an option between acoustic piano tones and electronic tones. This means that the user can perform a passage through the acoustic piano tones or electronic tones.

In any sort of keyboard musical instrument, keys are indispensable component parts of the keyboard musical instrument, and serves as an inter-

face between the keyboard musical instrument and users. The users specify the pitches of the tones to be produced through the keys. The acoustic keyboard musical instruments such as pianos give unique key-touch to the players, and the key-touch on the electronic keyboards is different from that of the acoustic keyboard musical instrument. Since the players are familiar with the key-touch on their keyboard musical instruments, the players, who usually play on the acoustic pianos, feel the keys of the electronic keyboards unfamiliar, and the players, who finger pieces of music on the electronic keyboard, feel the keys of the acoustic pianos strange. Professional pianists discriminate the key-touch of their own pianos from the key-touch of other pianos.

One of the factors of the key-touch is the appropriate difference between moment of force and the counter moment of force exerted on the respective keys. Another factor of the key-touch is the largeness of inertial of the respective keys. The keys are put on the balance rail so that the balance rail gives the fulcrums to the keys. Each key supports the action unit at the rear portion thereof, and exerts moment on the key. On the other hand, key balance pieces are, by way of example, embedded in the front portions of the keys in grand pianos, and exert the counter moment on the key. The key balance pieces are usually embedded in the rear portions of the keys in upright pianos. The moment is larger than the counter moment at the rest position so that the front portion floats over the key bed. When a pianist depresses the front portion, the front portion is sunk. The heavier the key balance pieces, the lighter the static key-touch. On the contrary, the heavier the key balance

pieces, the heavier the dynamic key-touch. Thus, both of the differences between the moment and the counter moment and the largeness of moment of inertial have the influence on the key-touch.

Figure 1 shows a typical example of the essential parts of the acoustic piano. In the following description term "front" is indicative of a position closer to a pianist, who sits on a stool for fingering, than a "rear" position. Term "fore-and-aft" direction is indicative of a virtual line between a front position and a corresponding rear position, and term "lateral" modifies the direction perpendicular to the fore-and-aft direction.

A keyboard 1 is mounted on a key bed 2, and a front rail 3a, a balance rail 3b and a back rail laterally extend on a key frame 4. Black and white keys 5a and 5b are put in parallel on the balance rail 3b, and extend in the fore-and-aft direction. The balance rail 3b gives the fulcrums 3d to the black and white keys 5a/ 5b so that the black and white keys 5a/ 5b are rotatable about the balance rail 3b. The front portions of the white keys 5b are covered with thin decorative plates 5c made of synthetic resin.

Capstan buttons 6 project from the rear portions of the black/ white keys 5a/ 5b, and is held in contact with action units 7. The action units 7 are rotatably connected to a whippen rail 8, which laterally extends over the rear portions of the arrays of black and white keys 5a/ 5b. The whippen rail 8 is supported by action brackets 9 on the key frame 4. A shank flange rail 10 is further supported by the action brackets 9, and laterally extends over the array of black and white keys 5a/ 5b. Hammers 11 are rotatably connected to the

shank flange rail 10. The action units 7 are functionally connected to the hammers 11, and receive the weight of the associated hammers 11. When a pianist depresses a black/ white key 5a/ 5b, the associated action unit 7 is actuated so as to drive the hammer 11 for rotation. The jack of the action unit 7 escapes from the hammer 11, and the hammer starts the free rotation. The hammer 11 strikes an associated string 12 at the end of the free rotation, and returns onto the action unit 7.

The weight of the hammer 11 and action unit 7 is applied through the capstan screw 6 to the rear portion of the associated black/ white key 5a/ 5b, and, accordingly, the moment is exerted on the black/ white key 5b in the clockwise direction. In order to partially cancel the moment, counter moment is exerted on the black/ white key 5a/ 5b, and key balance pieces 5d are embedded in the front portion of the black/ white key 5a/ 5b for the counter moment. The counter moment is smaller than the moment so that the front portion floats over the front rail 3a.

The key balance pieces 5d have a generally cylindrical shape, and both ends are exposed to the side surfaces of the black/ white key 5a/ 5b. The key balance pieces 5d are of the order of 10 millimeters in diameter. The key balance pieces 5d are also embedded in the other black/ white keys 5a/ 5b. The key balance pieces 5d are made of lead. The key balance pieces 5d are embedded in the black/ white keys 5a/ 5b as follows. First, through-holes 5e are formed in the front portions of the black and white keys 5a/ 5b (see Figure 2). Cylindrical lead pieces are prepared, and have a diameter less than the diame-

ter of the through-holes 5e. The cylindrical lead pieces are smoothly inserted into the through-holes 5e. A pair of bits 12 is pressed against the exposed surfaces of each cylindrical lead piece. The cylindrical lead piece is plastically deformed, and both end portions are radially spread. As a result, the deformed end portions 5f are tightly fit to the inner surfaces of the black/ white key 5a/ 5b. Thus, the key lead pieces 5d are anchored to the associated black/ white key 5a/ 5b by means of the deformed end portions 5f.

The first reason why the lead is used is that the lead has the large specific gravity. The specific gravity of the lead is 11.34, and is one of the heaviest industrial metals. This means that small lead pieces give rise to large moment, and small space such as the narrow through-holes 5e are merely required for the small lead pieces. The key balance pieces 5d of lead can exert large counter moment on the black and white keys 5a/ 5b. In other words, a tuner can adjust the black/ white key 5a/ 5b to the most desirable key-touch between the light key-touch and the heavy key-touch.

Another reason why the lead is used is that the lead is rich in plasticity. As described hereinbefore, the key balance pieces 5d are anchored to the associated black/ white key 5a/ 5b through the plastically deforming process. If the cylindrical balance pieces are made of hard metal, large force is to be exerted on the both end portions, and the deformed end portions are strongly pressed against the inner surfaces. The black/ white keys 5a/ 5b are made of wood so that the wooden key 5a/ 5b are liable to be broken. Moreover, the

hard metal pieces are less fit to the inner surfaces of the black/ white key 5a/ 5b, and tend to be dropped out.

Yet another reason is that the lead is economical. Although gold and platinum are large in specific gravity and rich in plasticity, they are so expensive that the people can not purchase the acoustic piano. The lead is not expensive, and the manufacturer reduces the production cost of the acoustic piano.

Thus, the key balance pieces 5d of lead are preferable for the wooden keys 5a/ 5b. However, the lead is detrimental to health, and contaminates the environment. Several alternate materials have been proposed.

One of the alternate materials is disclosed in Japan Patent Application laid-open 2001-142454. The key balance pieces disclosed in the Japan Patent Application laid-open are made of a sort of composite material. The composite material contains resilient material and non-lead metal. The resilient material is mixed with the non-lead metal, and the composite material is shaped in the cylindrical configuration. The resilient material enhances the elasticity of the composite material.

The key balance pieces of the composite material are embedded in the key as follows. First, the through-holes are formed in the wooded key, and cylindrical pieces are tightly inserted into the through-holes. The cylindrical pieces are pressed against the inner surfaces of the through-holes by virtue of the elasticity, the key balance pieces are anchored to the wooden key.

Namely, the key balance pieces of the composite material are embedded in the wooden key as similar to the above-described prior art keys 5a/ 5b.

Thus, the black/white keys 5a/ 5b only rely on the elasticity of the composite material. However, the through-holes are not always the adjusted to the target diameters, and the wooded keys tend to be shrunk for a long service time. In case where the through-holes have narrow through-holes, the wooden keys are liable to be cracked. On the other hand, if the through-holes are too wide, the elastic force is insufficient to keep the cylindrical pieces in the through-holes. When a pianist depresses the key, the key balance pieces chatter in the holes. If the looseness is serious, the key balance piece is dripped out. Thus, a problem is encountered in the key balance pieces disclosed in Japan Patent Application laid-open No. 2001-142454 in that the key balance pieces are not tightly fit into the keys.

Another key balance piece is disclosed in Japan Patent Application laid-open No. 2001-147685. The key balance piece disclosed in the Japan Patent Application laid-open is a combination between a tubular member and a rigid column. The tubular member is made of resilient material, and the rigid column is made of composite material. Plural sorts of non-lead material, which are different in specific gravity, are mixed in such a manner that the composite material is adjusted to a target value of the specific gravity. The rigid columns are received in the resilient tubular members, and the resilient tubular members are inserted into the holes formed in the key through a press fitting.

The resilient tubular members are well fit in the holes. However, the rigid columns are merely held in the resilient tubular members by the agency of the resiliency of the resilient tubular members. In case where the rigid columns are finished smaller than the design drawing, the rigid columns are liable to be dropped out from the resilient tubular members.

Yet another key balance pieces are disclosed in Japan Patent Application laid-open No. 2001-154661. The key balance pieces disclosed in the Japan Patent Application laid-open is made of composite material, and small semi-spherical projections are formed on the outer surface of the key balance pieces. The composite material consists of plural sorts of non-lead metal and synthetic resin. The key balance pieces are inserted into the holes formed in the key through a press fitting, and the small projections are caught on the inner surfaces. Although most of the small projections are held in contact with the inner surfaces of the key, the semi-spherical projections have round contact surfaces, and are liable to slide on the inner surfaces of the key. In other words, the semi-spherical projections are hardly caught on the inner surfaces of the key. For this reason, the key balance pieces are liable to be dropped out.

Still another key balance piece is disclosed in Japan Patent Application laid-open No. 2001-175248. The key balance piece disclosed in the Japan Patent Application laid-open is made of composite material. Metal or alloy such as copper, brass iron and tungsten are mixed with fluid material such as thermosetting synthetic resin, thermoplastic synthetic resin, fusible alloy and



adhesive compound in organic compound series. The metal or alloy is mixed with the fluid material, and the mixture is poured into cavities formed in a key. The mixture is solidified so that the key balance pieces are embedded in the key. However, it is not easy to fill the cavities with the mixture. If the mixture is too much, the key is contaminated with the residue. On the other hand, if the mixture is short, the key balance pieces are liable to be dropped out after the solidification.

Yet another key balance piece is disclosed in Japan Patent Application laid-open No. 2001-195056. The key balance piece disclosed in the Japan Patent Application laid-open consists of a tubular member and a rigid column. The tubular member is made of heat contracting synthetic resin, and the rigid column is made of non-lead metal. The rigid column is received in the tubular member, and the tubular member is inserted into the holes formed in the key through the press fitting. Although the tubular member are made of the heat contracting synthetic resin, the key balance piece consists of the combination of the tubular member and the rigid column as similar to the key balance piece disclosed in Japan Patent Application laid-open No. 2001-142454. For this reason, the key balance pieces are also unstable, and are liable to be dropped out.

The key balance pieces disclosed in those documents are embedded in the keys through the press fitting or solidification of fluid material. However, the key balance pieces are held in the holes or cavities by the agency of fric-

tion. For this reason, the key balance pieces are liable to be dropped out from the keys.

Key balancers are also used for the keys incorporated in the electronic keyboards, and are similar to those for the keys of the acoustic pianos. This means that the key balancers are liable to be dropped out from the keys.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an important object of the present invention to provide a keyboard musical instrument, which has keys regulated with stable balancers.

It is also an important object of the present invention to provide a process for fabricating the keys which is simple and conducive to reduction of the production cost.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a keyboard musical instrument for generating tones comprising a keyboard including plural keys used for specifying pitches of tones to be produced, applied with moments urging the plural keys to rest positions thereof and having respective bars, each of the plural keys has at least one key balancer for applying a regulative moment to the aforesaid each of the plural keys for varying the moment, at least one key balancer has a weight piece made of non-lead material and embedded in the bar of the aforesaid each of the plural keys and an anchor for fixing the weight piece to the bar of the aforesaid each of the plural keys, and the keyboard musical instrument further comprises a tone generating system connected to the plural keys and generating the tones with the pitches.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for fabricating a key incorporated in a keyboard musical instrument comprising the steps of a) preparing a bar formed with a substantially straight through-hole and a weight piece having at least a substantially straight tube portion roughly equal in diameter to the substantially straight

through-hole and a core portion disposed in the substantially straight tube portion, b) inserting the weight piece into the substantially straight through-hole, and c) caulking both end portions of the substantially straight tube portion to the side portions of the bar so that both of the both end portions and the side portions are flared.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features and advantages of the keyboard musical instrument will be more clearly understood from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a side view showing the essential parts of the prior art acoustic piano,

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view showing the key lead piece embedded in the key,

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a white key incorporated in an acoustic piano according to the present invention,

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view taken along line A-A of Figure 3 and showing a key balancer embedded in the white key,

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the first modification of the key balancer according to the present invention,

Fig. 6 is a front view showing the second modification of the key balancer according to the present invention,

Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing the third modification of the key balancer according to the present invention,

Figs. 8A and 8B are a cross sectional view and a perspective view showing the fourth modification of the key balancer according to the present invention,

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing a white key incorporated in another acoustic piano according to the present invention,

Fig. 10 is a cross sectional view taken along line B-B of Figure 9 and showing the structure of a key balancer embedded in the white key,

Fig. 11 is a cross sectional view showing the first modification of the key balancer shown in Figure 10,

Fig. 12 is a cross sectional view showing the second modification of the key balancer shown in Figure 10,

Fig. 13 is a cross sectional view showing the third modification of the key balancer shown in Figure 10,

Fig. 14 is a cross sectional view showing the fourth modification of the key balancer shown in Figure 10,

Fig. 15 is a cross sectional view showing the sixth modification of the key balancer shown in Figure 10,

Fig. 16 is a cross sectional view showing the seventh modification of the key balancer shown in Figure 10,

Fig. 17 is a cross sectional view showing the eighth modification of the key balancer shown in Figure 10,

Fig. 18 is a perspective view showing a white key incorporated in yet another acoustic piano according to the present invention,

Fig. 19 is a cross sectional view taken along line C-C of Figure 18 and showing a key balancer in the white key,

Fig. 20 is a cross sectional view showing caulking bits used for forming a fastener,

Fig. 21 is a cross sectional view showing the first modification of the key balancer,

Fig. 22 is a perspective view showing the second modification of the key balancer, and

Fig 23 is a cross sectional view showing the structure of a key incorporated in still another acoustic piano according to the present invention,

Fig. 24 is a cross sectional view showing an essential step incorporated in a process for fabricating the key,

Fig. 25 is a cross sectional perspective view showing the structure of a modification of the key, and

Fig. 26 is a cross sectional view showing the structure of another modification of the key.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

### First Embodiment

Figure 3 illustrates a key 21 forming a part of a keyboard, which in turn is incorporated in an acoustic piano. The acoustic piano is similar to that shown in Figure 1 except the keys 21. For this reason, description is focused on the key 21, and the other component parts are specified by using references designating corresponding parts in Figure 1.

The key 21 serves as a white key, and comprises a wood bar 22, a decorative plate 23 and key balancers 24. The wood bar 22 is made of Japanese spruce, which belongs to silver fir. Although a front portion and a rear portion are shown in Figure 3, a vertical hole (not shown) is formed in a middle portion of the wood bar 22, and a balance pin (not shown) passes through the vertical hole. The balance pin gives the fulcrum 3d to the white key 21 placed on the balance rail 3b.

The upper surface and front end surface of the front portion of the white key 21 are covered with the decorative plate 23. The decorative plate 23 is like an angle, and is adhered to the wood bar 22. The decorative plate 23 is made of synthetic resin, and the synthetic resin is colored in white.

Two through-holes 22a and 22b are formed in the front portion of the wood bar 22. The through-holes 22a/ 22b are in parallel, and each of the through-holes 22a/ 22b is open at both ends thereof on the side surfaces of the wood bar 22 to the outside. The key balancers 24 are inserted into the through-holes 22a/ 22b so as to exert the counter moment on the white key 21.



The key balancers 24 have a contour like an aggregate of frusto-conical pieces 24a as shown in Figure 4. The pieces of frustum of cone, i.e., frusto-conical pieces 24 have respective centerlines aligned with one another. The frusto-conical piece 24a is asymmetrical with respect to a cross section passing through the middle point on the centerline and parallel to the top and bottom circular planes thereof. For example, the leftmost frusto-conical piece 24a is asymmetrical with respect to the cross section C1 passing through the middle point on the centerline. The bottom circular plane is wider than the top circular plane so that sharp ridges 24b take place along the centerline of the key balancer 24 at regular intervals. Although the top circular planes 24c are narrower than the cross sections of the through-holes 22a/ 22b, the bottom circular planes 24d are slightly wider than the cross section so that the key balancers 24 are inserted into the through-holes 22a/ 22b through a press fitting as indicated by arrows 25. The sharp ridges 24b are preferable for the key balancers 24. However, the diameter of the sharp ridges is to be slightly larger than the inner diameter of the through-holes 22a/ 22b. If the sharp ridges 24b have a diameter much larger than the inner diameter of the through-holes 22a/ 22b, the wood bar 22 would be cracked during the press fitting. Although the sharp ridges 24b make the through-holes 22a/ 22b wider than the cross section of the original through-holes 22a/ 22b during the press fitting, the key balancers 24 are not pulled out from the through-holes 22a/ 22b, because the sharp ridges 24b bite the inner wall portions of the wood bar 22. Moreover, the key balancers 24 do not proceed further into the through-

holes 22a/ 22b, because the remaining parts of the through-holes 22a/ 22b still have the cross section smaller in diameter than the sharp ridges 24b.

The key balancer 24 is made of heavy metal except harmful metal such as lead and mercury. The heavy metal available for the key balancers 24 are, by way of example, iron, brass, tungsten and sintered metal. Composite material is also available for the key balancers 24. The composite material contains the heavily metal and synthetic resin. Although any sort of non-harmful metal is available for the key balancers 24, tungsten is preferable. Tungsten has the specific gravity of 19.24, and is heavier than lead. Even though the synthetic resin is mixed with tungsten, the composite material has the specific gravity as large as lead. The composite material is to be larger in hardness than the wood bar 22. The synthetic resin available for the key balancers 24 is, by way of example, thermosetting resin in the urethane series, polyester series, epoxy series, phenol series, urea series and melamine series or thermoplastic resin in the ABS (Acrylonitrile- Butadiene- Styrene) series and acrylic resin series. It is preferable to increase the amount of heavy metal of the composite material, because the key balancers 24 exert large counter moment on the key 21. In case where the key balancers 24 are made of iron, the exposed surfaces of the key balancers 24 are to be preserved.

The key 21 is assembled as follows. The through-holes 22a/ 22b are formed in the wood bar 22, and the centerline of each key balancer 24 is roughly aligned with the centerline of associated one of the through-holes 22a/ 22b. The key balancer 24 is partially inserted into the associated

through-hole 22a/ 22b. However, the first sharp ridge 24b does not allow the key balancer 24 to proceed into the through-hole 22a/ 22b. Then, the worker presses the key balancer 24 to the wood bar 22. The key balancer 24 is pushed into the through-hole 22a/ 22b, and the sharp ridges 24b are strongly caught on the inner surface of the wood bar 22. The worker repeats the press fitting for the other key balancer 24. It is difficult to pull out the key balancers 24 from the through-holes 22a/ 22b, because the sharp ridges 24b bite the inner wall portions defining the wood bar 22.

In this instance, the sharp ridges 24b serve as anchors. As will be understood from the foregoing description, the anchors, i.e., the sharp ridges 24b strongly bite the inner wall portions of the wood bar 22, and prevent the key balancers 24 from dropping out from the key 21.

Figure 5 shows the first modification 24A of the key balancer 24. The key balancer 24A is made of the heavy metal except the harmful metal such as lead and mercury. Iron, brass, tungsten and sintered metal are available for the key balancer 24A. The composite material, which contains the non-harmful metal and synthetic resin, is also available for the key balancer 24A.

The key balancer 24A has a trunk portion 26a and sharp teeth 26b. The sharp teeth 26b are arranged in four columns, and each column of sharp teeth 26b is 90 degrees spaced from the adjacent columns of sharp teeth 26b. The sharp tooth 26b has a pyramid shape. The bottom surfaces 26d of the pyramid shaped teeth 26b are coplanar with or in parallel to the end surfaces 26c of the trunk portion 26a so that sharp tips 26e take place.

The key balancer 24A is imaginarily dividable into plural parts 26e as indicated by phantom lines 26f. Each part 26e includes four sharp teeth 26b 90 degrees spaced from one another, and is asymmetrical with respect to a virtual cross section 26h.

The key balancer 24A is inserted into the through-holes 22a/ 22b as indicated by arrow 27. The sharp tips 26e bite the inner wall portions of the wood bar 22 so that the key balancers 24A are stable in the through-holes 22a/ 22b. In the first modification, the sharp tips 26e serve as anchors.

Figure 6 shows the second modification 24B of the key balancer 24. The key balancer 24B is made of the heavy metal except the harmful metal such as lead and mercury. Iron, brass, tungsten and sintered metal are available for the key balancer 24B. The composite material, which contains the non-harmful metal and synthetic resin, is also available for the key balancer 24B.

The key balancer 24B has a generally column shape, and a spiral ridge 28a is formed in the outer surface portion. The spiral ridge 28a is defined by two spiral surfaces 28b and 28c. In this instance, the spiral ridge 28a has a triangular cross section. However, the key spiral ridge 28a may have a rectangular cross section or another polygonal cross section. The spiral ridge 28a is either left-handed or right-handed. If the key balancer 24B is inserted into the through-holes formed in the key in the direction indicated by arrow 29a, it is preferable that the spiral surface 28b inclines larger in angle than the

other spiral surface 28c, because the spiral ridge 28a strongly bites the inner surface portion of the key in the motion reverse to the arrow 29a.

The key balancer 24B is also imaginarily dividable into plural parts 28d as indicated by phantom lines 29b, and each part 28d is asymmetrical with respect to a virtual cross section 29c at the mid point of the centerline and parallel to the both end surfaces of the key balancer 24B.

A worker embeds the key balancers 24B in the key as follows. First, the worker forms through-holes 22a/ 22b in the wood bar 22, and roughly aligns the centerline of the key balancer 24B with the centerline of the through-hole 22a. The worker drives the key balancer 24B for rotation. Then, the key balancer 24B advances into the through-hole 22a through the screw-motion. The worker repeats the operations for the other key balancers 24B. Even if the key balancer 24B is rearward pulled, the sharp ridge 28a bites the inner surface portion of the key 21, and prevents the key balancer 24B from being dropped out.

Figure 7 shows the third modification 24C of the key balancer 24. The key balancer 24C is also made of the heavy metal except the harmful metal such as lead and mercury. Iron, brass, tungsten and sintered metal are available for the key balancer 24C. The composite material, which contains the non-harmful metal and synthetic resin, is also available for the key balancer 24C.

The key balancer 24C has a generally a hexagonal column, and, accordingly, six ridges 30a take place along the centerline of the hexagonal col-

umn. Plural grooves 30b are formed in the hexagonal column so that plural hexagonal parts 30c are spaced from one another along the centerline at intervals. The grooves 30b do not reach the centerline so that the plural hexagonal parts 30c are integral. The plural hexagonal parts 30c have sharp peripheries 30d.

The key balancers 24C are embedded in the key 21 as follows. A worker forms the through-holes 22a/ 22b in the wood bar 22, and roughly aligns the centerline of the key balancer 24C with the centerline of the through-hole 22a/ 22b. The worker forcibly inserts the key balancer 24C into the through-hole 22a/ 22b through a press fitting. Even if the key balancer 24C is rearward pulled, the sharp peripheries 30d bite the inner surface portion of the key 21, and the key balancer 24C is hardly moved in the rearward direction. The six ridges 30a prevent the key balancers 24C from rotation in the through-holes 22a/ 22b.

Figures 8A and 8B show the fourth modification 24D of the key balancer 24. The key balancer 24D is a combination of a resilient tubular member 31 and a weight piece 32. The weight piece 32 is made of the heavy metal except the harmful metal such as lead and mercury. Iron, brass, tungsten and sintered metal are available for the key balancer 24D. The composite material, which contains the non-harmful metal and synthetic resin, is also available for the key balancer 24D.

The weight piece 32 has a shape like a barrel. The weight piece 32 is increased in cross section from one end toward a middle section along the

centerline thereof, and is decreased in cross section from the middle section to the other end. Thus, the weight piece 32 is tapered from the middle section toward both ends, and a ridge 32a is formed. The maximum diameter on the middle section is slightly larger than the diameter of the through-holes 22a/ 22b.

On the other hand, the resilient tubular member 31 is approximately equal in diameter to the through-holes 22a/ 22b. While the weight piece 32 is out of the tubular member 31, the tubular member 31 has a straight outer surface 31a as shown in Figure 8B. However, when the weight piece 32 is received in the tubular member 31, the resilient tubular member 31 is partially bulged as shown in Figure 8A.

The key balancer 24D is embedded in the key 21 as follows. First the through-holes 22a/ 22b are formed in the wood bar 22, and the resilient tubular members 31 are inserted into the through-holes 22a/ 22b, respectively. The worker roughly aligns the centerline of the weight piece 32 with the centerline of the resilient tubular member 31. The worker forcibly inserts the weight pieces 32 into the resilient tubular members 31 through a press fitting. The resilient tubular members 31 are partially bulged due to the ridge 32a, and are strongly pressed to the inner surfaces of the wood bar 22. The bulged portion 31b of the resilient tubular member 31 prevents the key balancer 24D from being dropped out. In this instance, the bulged portion 31b and ridge 32a serve as an anchor. The weight piece or pieces 32 may be used as the fifth modification of the key balancer 24.

As will be understood from the foregoing description, the key balancers 24/ 24A/ 24B/ 24C/ 24D have the anchors 24b, 26b, 28a, 30d and 31b/ 32a so that the key balancers 24/ 24A/ 24B/ 24C/ 24D are hardly dropped out from the through-holes without any adhesive compound. Especially, the anchors 24b, 26b and 30b are asymmetrical with respect to the virtual cross sections C1/ 26h/ 29c of the unit portions 24a, 26e and 28d, and, accordingly, are sharp. This results in that the sharp anchors 24b/ 26b/ 30d strongly bite the inner surface portions of the wood bars 22. Thus, the anchors 24b/ 26b/ 30d keep the key balancers 24/ 24A/ 24B stable in the through-holes.

The key balancers 24/ 24A/ 24B/ 24C/ 24D are inserted into the through-holes 22a/ 22b through the press fitting or screw motion. The assembling work is simple and easy. This results in reduction of the production cost.

The key balancers 24/ 24A/ 24B do not contain any harmful element, and are desirable from the viewpoint of the human health and safety environment.

### Second Embodiment

Figure 9 shows a key 51 forming a part of a keyboard, which is incorporated in an acoustic piano. The acoustic piano is similar to that shown in Figure 1 except the keys 51. For this reason, description is focused on the key 51, and the other component parts are specified by using references designating corresponding parts in Figure 1.



The key 51 serves as a white key, and comprises a wood bar 52, a decorative plate 53 and key balancers 54. The wood bar 52 is made of Japanese spruce, which belongs to silver fir. Although a front portion and a rear portion are shown in Figure 9, a vertical hole (not shown) is formed in a middle portion of the wood bar 52, and a balance pin (not shown) passes through the vertical hole. The balance pin gives the fulcrum 3d to the white key 51 placed on the balance rail 3b.

The upper surface and front end surface of the front portion of the white key 51 are covered with the decorative plate 53. The decorative plate 53 is like an angle, and is adhered to the wood bar 52. The decorative plate 53 is made of synthetic resin, and the synthetic resin is colored in white.

Two through-holes 52a and 52b are formed in the front portion of the wood bar 52. The through-holes 52a/ 52b are in parallel, and each of the through-holes 52a/ 52b is open at both ends thereof on the side surfaces of the wood bar 52 to the outside. Each of the through-holes 52a/ 52b has a narrow portion 52c and wide portions 52d. As will be seen in Figure 10, the wide portions 52d are exposed to the side surfaces of the wood bar 52, and are formed on both sides of the narrow portion 52c. In this instance, the wide portions 52 are equal in depth and diameter to one another. The key balancers 54 are embedded in the through-holes 52a/ 52b so as to exert the counter moment on the white key 51.

Each of the key balancer 54 includes weight pieces 54a and a fastener 54b. The fastener 54b serves as an anchor. Each of the weight pieces 54a has

a stem portion 54c and a head portion 54d. The stem portion 54c is approximately equal in diameter to the narrow portion 52c, and the length of the stem portion 54c is shorter than a half of the length of the narrow portion 52c. The head portion 54d has the diameter and thickness approximately equal to the diameter and depth of the wide portion 52d. The thickness of the head portions 54d may be less than the depth of the wide portions 52d. The weight pieces 54a are inserted into each through-hole 52a/ 52b from both side surfaces. The tolerance between the head portions 54d and the wide portions 52d is fairly large in value so that head portions 54d are rather loosely received in the wide portions 52d, respectively. Similarly, the tolerance between the stem portions 54c and the narrow portion 52c is large in value, and the stem portions 54c loosely extend in the narrow portion 52c. The head portions 54d are substantially coplanar with the side surfaces of the wood bar 52. The stem portions 54c are spaced from one another in the narrow portion 52c. Thus, a gap 52f takes place between the stem portions 54c as shown in Figure 10.

A through-hole 54g is formed along the centerline of the weight piece 54a. The through-hole 54g formed in one of the weight piece 54a has a narrow portion 54h/ 54k and a hexagonal wide portion 54j, and the hexagonal wide portion 54j and narrow portion 54h form a step. On the other hand, the through-hole 54g formed in the other weight piece 54a has a narrow portion 54h and a frusto-conical portion 54m. The narrow portion 54h is equal in diameter to the narrow portion 54k.

The fastener 54b includes a flat head bolt 54e and a hexagon nut 54f. The flat head bolt 54e has a threaded stem 54n, which is narrower than the narrow portions 54h/ 54k, and a head 54r. The hexagonal nut 54f has the thickness equal to the depth of the hexagonal wide portion 54j so that the hexagonal nut 54f is received in the hexagonal wide portion 54j without projecting from the side surface of the wood bar 52. On the other hand, the head 54r is received in the frusto-conical portion 54m, and the threaded stem 54n extends in the narrow portions 54k/ 54h. The hexagon nut 54f is engaged with the threaded stem 54n, and the weight pieces 54a are fastened to the wood bar 52 by means of the flat head bolt 54e and hexagon nut 54f. Even if the flat head bolt 54e is deeply screwed into the hexagon nut 54f, the distance d is not decreased to zero, and the hexagon nut 54f is not loosened.

Even though the weight pieces 54a are loosely fit to the wood bar 52, the fastener 54b keeps the weight pieces 54a stable in the key 51. Moreover, one of the weight pieces 54a are identical with the other weight piece 54a, and both weight pieces 54a are made of certain material described hereinafter in detail. Although the head portion 54r is different in weight from the hexagon nut 54f, the weight pieces 54a have the weight much greater than the difference in weight between the head portion 54r and the hexagon nut 54f, and the key 51 is never twisted due to the unbalance. If the flat head bolt is replaced with a hexagonal headed bolt, the different in weight is minimized.

The weight pieces 54a are made of heavy metal except harmful metal such as lead and mercury. The heavy metal available for the weight pieces

54a is, by way of example, iron, brass, tungsten and sintered metal. Composite material is also available for the weight pieces 54a. The composite material contains the heavily metal and synthetic resin. Although any sort of non-harmful metal is available for the weight pieces 54a, tungsten is preferable. Tungsten has the specific gravity of 19.3, and is heavier than lead. Even though the synthetic resin is mixed with tungsten, the composite material has the specific gravity as large as or larger than lead. The composite material is to be larger in hardness than the wood bar 52. The synthetic resin available for the weight pieces 54a is, by way of example, thermosetting resin in the urethane series, polyester series, epoxy series, phenol series, urea series and melamine series or thermoplastic resin in the ABS (Acrylonitrile- Butadiene- Styrene) series and acrylic resin series. It is preferable to increase the amount of heavy metal of the composite material, because the weight pieces 54a exert large counter moment on the key 51. In case where the weight pieces 54a are made of iron, the exposed surfaces of the weight pieces 54a are to be preserved.

As will be understood from the foregoing description, the acoustic piano according to the present invention includes the key 51, in which the fasteners 54b keep the key balancers 54 stable. The fastener 54b, i.e., anchors permit a worker to embed the weight key balancers 54 in the wood bar 52 easily. In case where the fastener 54b is implemented by the combination of the bolt 54e and nut 54f, the worker easily disassemble the key balancers 54 from the wood bar 52. The key balancers 54 are not made of any harmful material

so that the key balancers are preferable from the viewpoint of the health and environment.

There are various modifications. Figure 11 shows the first modification 54A of the balancer 54. The key balancer 54A also includes weight pieces 56a/ 56b and a fastener 56c. The weight piece 56a is same as the weight piece 54a. However, the other weight piece 56b and fastener 56c are different from the weight piece 54a and fastener 54b, respectively. The fastener 56c is implemented by only the flat-head bolt 56d, and the female screw 56e is formed in the inner surface portion of the weight piece 56b. The flat head bolt 56d is engaged with the female screw 56e so that the weight pieces 56a/ 56b are fastened to the wood bar 52. The fastener 56c is constituted by only one part 56d so that the production cost is reduced.

Fig. 12 shows the second modification 54B of the key balancer 54. The key balancer 54B includes weight pieces 58a/ 58b and a fastener 58c. The fastener 58c serves as an anchor. A through-hole 52f is formed in the wood bar 52, and has a straight portion 52h and tapered portions 52j. The tapered portions 52j are formed on both ends of the straight portion 52h, and are exposed to the side surfaces of the wood bar 52. The weight pieces 58a/ 58b have respective brim portions 58d, which have tapered surfaces 58e, respectively. The weight pieces 58a/ 58b are received in the through-holes 52f, and the tapered surfaces 58e are held in face-to-face contact with the inner surfaces defining the tapered portions 52j, respectively. The weight pieces 58a/ 58b are spaced from one another in the through-hole 52f.

Through-holes 58f are formed in the weight pieces 58a/ 58b. The through-hole 58f in the weight piece 58a is stepwise varied in the diameter, and the other through-hole 58f is partially tapered. The fastener 58c is implemented by a flat head bolt 58h and a hexagon nut 58j. The hexagon nut 58j is received in the stepwise varied through-hole 58f, and the flat head bolt 58h is inserted into the other through-holes 58f. The hexagon nut 58j is engaged with the threaded stem of the flat head bolt 58h. Thus, the weight pieces 58a/ 58b are fastened to the wood bar 52 by means of the fastener 58c.

Figure 13 shows the third modification 54C of the key balancer 54. The key balancer 54C includes a weight piece 60a, the weight piece 54a (not shown in Figure 13) and a fastener 60c. The fastener 60c is implemented by the combination of flat head bolt 54e and hexagon nut 54f (not shown in Figure 13). The weight piece 60a has a head 60d and a stem 60e. The flat head bolt 54e is embedded in the stem 60e through an insert molding, and the bolt 54e projects from the stem 60e as shown. A hexagonal recess 60f is formed in the head 60d, and a hexagonal wrench is to be snugly received in the hexagonal recess 60f. When the key balancer 54C is assembled with the wood bar 52, the weight piece 54a is inserted into the through-hole 52a/ 52b, and the hexagon nut 54f is received in the wide portion 54j. The weight piece 60a is partially inserted into the through-hole 52a/ 52b, and is rotated by a worker with the wrench. Then, the flat head bolt 54e is engaged with the hexagon nut 54f, and the weight pieces 60a/ 54a are fastened to the wood bar 52. Thus, the bolt 54e and hexagon nut 54f, i.e., the fastener serve as the anchor.

Figure 14 shows the fourth modification 54D of the key balancer 54. The key balancer 54D includes a weight piece 62a, the weight piece 54a and a fastener 62b. The fastener 62b is implemented by the combination of the bolt 54e and nut 54f. The hexagonal nut 54f is embedded in the weight piece 62a through the insert molding. The weight piece 62a has a head portion 62c and a stem portion 62d, and a hexagonal recess 62e is formed in the head portion 62c. The weight pieces 62a/ 54a are inserted into the through-hole 52a/ 52b, and the worker keeps the weight piece 62a stable with a wrench inserted into the hexagonal recess 62e. The worker drives the flat headed bolt 54e for rotation, and the bolt 54e is engaged with the nut 54f.

The weight pieces 60a/ 62a and the fastener 54e/ 54f may form the fifth modification of the key balancer 54. In this instance, a worker inserts the weight pieces 60a/ 62a into the through-hole 52a/ 52b, and drives one of the weight pieces 60a/ 62a for rotation with a wrench. The fifth modification is desirable, because the bolt and nut are not carelessly lost.

Figure 15 shows the sixth modification 54E of the key balancer 54. The key balancer 54E includes weight pieces 64a/ 64b and a fastener 64c. The fastener 64c are integral with the weight pieces 64a/ 64b as will be described hereinafter in detail. The weight piece 64a has a head portion 64c' and a stem portion 64d, and the other weight piece 64b is implemented by a disc 64e. The head portion 64c' and disc 64e are received in the wide portions 52d of the through-hole 52a/ 52b, respectively, and the stem portion 64d is inserted into the narrow portion 52f of the through-hole 52a/ 52b.

The fastener 64c is implemented by a projection 64f and a receiver 64h. The projection 64f has a stem 64j and a ring 64k. The stem 64j is formed with the ring 64k. The ring 64k extends along the periphery of the stem 64j. The receiver 64h is implemented by a cylinder 64m, and the cylinder 64m is open at one end to the outside. The outer diameter of the cylinder 64m is equal to the inner diameter of the narrow portion 52f of the through-hole 52a/ 52b, and the inner diameter of the cylinder 64m is equal to the outer diameter of the stem 64j. Plural slits 64n are formed in the cylinder 64m so that the cylinder 64m is radially outwardly widened. A ring-shaped groove 64p is formed along the inner surface defining the inner space of the cylinder 64m, and the ring 64k is to be received in the ring-shaped groove 64p.

When a worker is embedded in the wood bar 52, the worker inserts the weight pieces 64a/ 64b from both side surfaces of the wood bar 52 into the through-hole 52a/ 52b. The stem 64j advances into the inner space of the cylinder 64m, and the ring 64k is brought into contact with the cylinder 64m. The worker strongly pushes the weight pieces 64a/ 64b. Then, the ring 64k causes the cylinder 64m to be outwardly radially deformed so that the ring 64k reaches the ring-shaped groove 64p. The ring 64k is received in the ring-shaped groove 64p, and the cylinder 64m is recovered to the initial configuration. The ring 64k is hardly moved out of the ring-shaped groove 64p. Thus, the fastener 64c keeps the key balancer 54E in the through-hole 52a/ 52b stable.



When the worker disassembles the key balancer 54E, the worker inserts a pin 66a into a hole 66b formed in the weight piece 64b, and hits the head portion of the pin 66a. Then, the ring 64k is moved out of the ring-shaped groove 64p, and the projection 64f is separated from the receiver 64h. The worker takes out the weight pieces 64a/ 64b from the through-hole 52a/ 52b.

Figure 16 shows the seventh modification 54F of the key balancer 54. The key 52 is formed with a through-hole 52m instead of the through-hole 52a/ 52b. The through-hole 52m is increased in cross section from the middle point toward both ends thereof. Thus, the through-hole 52m is symmetrical with respect to a virtual cross section perpendicular to the middle point of the centerline thereof. The key balancer 54F includes weight pieces 68a/ 68b and a fastener 68c. The weight pieces 68a/ 68b is shaped in a frusto-conical configuration, and through-holes 68d/ 68e are formed in the weight pieces 68a/ 68b, respectively. The through-hole 68d is stepwise varied in diameter, and the other through-hole 68e is partially tapered. The flat headed bolt 54e and hexagon nut 54f serve as the fastener 68c, and are engaged with one another in the through-holes 68d/ 68e. When the weight pieces 68a/ 68b are inserted into the through-hole 52m, the weight pieces 68a/ 68b are held in face-to-face contact with the inner surface defining the through-hole 52m, and the bottom surfaces 68f are coplanar with the side surfaces of the wood bar 52. The weight pieces 68a/ 68b are spaced from each other in the through-hole 52m.

The weight pieces 68a/ 68b are fastened to the wood bar 52 by means of the bolt and nut 54e/ 54f.

Figure 16 shows the eighth modification 54G of the key balancer 54. The wood bar 52 is formed with a through-hole 52n instead of the through-hole 52a/ 52b. Although the through-hole 52n is also tapered toward the side surfaces of the wood bar 52, the cross section is minimized at a certain point leftward offset from the middle point. For this reason, the tapered inner surface is asymmetrical with respect to a virtual cross section passing through the certain point on the centerline of the through-hole 52n, and the tapered inner surface on the left side of the virtual cross section is different in angle from the tapered inner surface on the right side.

The key balancer 54G includes weight pieces 70a/ 70b and a fastener 70c. The weight pieces 70a and 70b have respective frusto-conical configurations different from each other. The weight piece 70a is to be inserted into the left portion of the through-hole 52n, and the other weight piece 70b is to be received in the right portion of the through-hole 52n. When the weight pieces 70a/ 70b are inserted into the through-hole 52n, the weight pieces 70a/ 70b are held in face-to-face contact with the tapered inner surfaces defining the through-hole 52n, and the bottom surfaces 70d are coplanar with the side surfaces of the wood bar 52. The fastener 70c is implemented by the bolt 54e and nut 54f. When the bolt 54e is engaged with the nut 54f, the weight pieces 70a/ 70b are fastened to the wood bar 52.

Those modifications 54A/ 54B/ 54C/ 54D/ 54E/ 54F/ 54G achieve all the advantage of the key balancer 54.

### Third Embodiment

Turning to Figure 18 of the drawings, a key 91 forming a part of a keyboard, which is incorporated in an acoustic piano. The acoustic piano is similar to that shown in Figure 1 except the keys 91. For this reason, description is focused on the key 91, and the other component parts are specified by using references designating corresponding parts in Figure 1.

The key 91 serves as a white key, and comprises a wood bar 92, a decorative plate 93 and key balancers 94. The wood bar 92 is made of Japanese spruce, which belongs to silver fir. Although a front portion and a rear portion are shown in Figure 18, a vertical hole is formed in a middle portion of the wood bar 92, and a balance pin (not shown) passes through the vertical hole. The balance pin gives the fulcrum 3d to the white key 91 placed on the balance rail 3b.

The upper surface and front end surface of the front portion of the wood bar 92 are covered with the decorative plate 93. The decorative plate 93 is like an angle, and is adhered to the wood bar 92. The decorative plate 93 is made of synthetic resin, and the synthetic resin is colored in white.

Two through-holes 92a and 92b are formed in the front portion of the wood bar 92. The through-holes 92a/ 92b are in parallel, and each of the through-holes 92a/ 92b is open at both ends thereof on the side surfaces of the wood bar 92 to the outside. Each of the through-holes 92a/ 92b has a narrow

portion 92c and wide portions 92d. As will be seen in Figure 19, the wide portions 92d are exposed to the side surfaces of the wood bar 92, and are formed on both sides of the narrow portion 92c. In this instance, the wide portions 92 are equal in depth and diameter to one another. The key balancers 94 are embedded in the through-holes 92a/ 92b so as to exert the counter moment on the white key 91.

Each of the key balancers 94 includes a weight piece 96a and a fastener 96b. The weight piece 96a has a weight column piece 96c, a tube 96d and a pin 96e. The tube 96d is equal in diameter to the narrow portion 92c, and is flared at both end portions 96f. The flared end portions 96f are larger in diameter than the narrow portion 92c, and serves as the fastener 96b. On the other hand, the outer diameter of the weight column 96c is equal to or slightly less than the inner diameter of the tube 96d, and the length of the weight column 96c is equal to the length of the narrow portion 92c. Holes are formed in both tube and weight column 96c/ 96d, and are equal in diameter to or slightly less than the pin 96e.

The tube, weight column and pin 96d/ 96c/ 96e are assembled into the weight piece 96a as follows. The weight column and tube 96c/ 96d are drilled. The weight column 96c is inserted into the tube 96d, and the hole formed in the tube 96d is aligned with the hole formed in the weight column 96c. The pin 96e is driven into the holes so that the weight column 96c is fixed to the tube 96d by means of the pin 96e. Otherwise, the weight column 96c is inserted into the tube 96d, and the weight column and tube 96d/ 96d are concur-

rently drilled so that the holes are formed therein. The pin 96e is driven into the holes, and the weight column 96c is fixed to the tube 96d.

The weight column 96c is made of heavy metal except harmful metal such as lead and mercury. The heavy metal available for the weight column 96c is, by way of example, iron, brass, tungsten and sintered metal. Composite material is also available for the weight column 96c. The composite material contains the heavily metal and synthetic resin. Although any sort of non-harmful metal is available for the key weight column 96c, tungsten is preferable. Tungsten has the specific gravity of 19.3, and is heavier than lead. Even though the synthetic resin is mixed with tungsten, the composite material has the specific gravity as large as or larger than lead. The synthetic resin available for the composite material is, by way of example, thermosetting resin in the urethane series, polyester series, epoxy series, phenol series, urea series and melamine series or thermoplastic resin in the ABS (Acrylonitrile-Butadiene- Styrene) series and acrylic resin series. It is preferable to increase the amount of heavy metal of the composite material, because the weight column 96c exerts large counter moment on the key 91. In case where the weight column 96c is made of iron, the exposed surfaces of the weight column 96c are to be preserved.

The tube 96d is made of metal such as, for example, copper or brass in order to make the tube 96d sufficiently deformed. Otherwise, the tube 96d is made of composite material containing metal and synthetic resin. Any metal

except the harmful metal such as lead and mercury is available for the composite material.

The fastener 96b is formed after the insertion of the tube/ weight column 96d/ 96c into the through-hole 92a as follows. Figure 20 shows the tube/ weight column 96d/ 96c just inserted into the through-hole 92a. The tube 96d is straight, and the length of the tube 96d is approximately equal to the width of the wood bar 92. A pair of caulking bits 98a is prepared. The caulking bits 98a have respective tapered portions 98b, and the tapered portions 98b have the minimum diameter equal to the inner diameter of the tube 96d. A worker aligns the tapered portions 98b with the inner space of the tube 96d, and presses the caulking bits 98a against both ends of the tube 96d. The end portions are flared so that the weight piece 96a is caulked to the wood bar 92. Thus, the flared end portions 96f, i.e., the fastener serves as an anchor.

As will be understood from the foregoing description, the flared end portions 96f keep the weight piece 96a stable in the wood bar 92. The weight pieces 96a are neither chattered in nor dropped out from the wood bar 92, and are easily assembled with the wood bar 92 through the caulking. The fastener is implemented by the flared end portions 96f of the tube 96d so that any part is not required for the fastening. As a result, the production cost is reduced.

The press fitting is not required for the key balancers 94. Any force is not exerted on the wood bar 92 in the direction of the thickness thereof, and, accordingly, the wood bar 92 is never cracked.

The first modification 94A of the key balancer 94 is shown in Figure 21. The tube 96d is fixed to the weight column 96c by means of projections 99a formed by using a punch 102. The pin 96e is not required for the weight piece of the key balancer 94A, and the production cost is further reduced. Both end portions of the tube 96d are flared after insertion into the through-hole 92a. The tube 96d and the weight column 96c may be monolithic.

Figure 22 shows the second modification 94B of the key balancer 94. Straight through-holes 92r are formed in the wood bar 92, and the key balancer 94B is implemented by a weight column 103. A slit 104 is formed in the weight column 103, and semi-column portions 103a/ 103b are opposed to each other through the slit 104. A pair of semi-conical recess 105 is formed in the semi-column portions 103a/ 103b, and is narrower than a punch 106. The weight columns 103 are firstly inserted into the through-holes 92r, respectively. A worker aligns the punch 106 with the pair of semi-conical recess 105, and inserts the tip of the punch 106 into the pair of semi-conical recess 105. The worker hits the punch 106 so that the tip deeply inserted into the pair of semi-conical recess 105. The semi-column portions 103a/ 103b are plastically deformed, and are spaced from each other. The outer surfaces of the semi-column portions 103a/ 103b are pressed to the inner surface defining the through-hole 92r, and the weight column 103 is fastened to the wood bar 92. In this instance, the semi-column portions 103a/ 103b serves as an anchor.

It is preferable to direct the slit 104 in the vertical direction as shown in Figure 22, because the wooden bars 92 are not cracked. In other words, the expanded semi-column portions 103a/ 103b do not exert the force in the direction of the thickness of the wooden bars 92, and the wooden bars 92 withstand the expanded semi-column portions 103a/ 103b.

Turning to Figure 23 of the drawings, a key 111 forming a part of a keyboard, which is incorporated in an acoustic piano. The acoustic piano is similar to that shown in Figure 1 except the keys 111. For this reason, description is focused on the key 111, and, if necessary, the other component parts are specified by using references designating corresponding parts shown in Figure 1.

The key 111 comprises a wood bar 112, a decorative plate 113 and key balancer or balancers 114. The wood bar 112 may be similar to the wood bar 92. The upper surface and front end surface of the wood bar 112 are covered with the decorative plate 113. The decorative plate 113 has a shape like an angle plate, and is adhered to the wood bar 112. The decorative plate 113 may be made of synthetic resin. In this instance, the synthetic resin is colored in white.

At least one through-hole 112a is formed in the front portion of the wood bar 112. In case where plural through-holes 112a are formed, plural balancers 114 are respectively required for each key, and are embedded into the plural through-holes 112a, respectively. The through-hole 112a is open at both ends thereof onto the side surfaces of the wood bar 112. The through-



hole 112a is enlarged in diameter at both end portions thereof, and is constant in diameter between the end portions. The key balancer 114 is embedded in the through-hole 112a so as to exert the counter moment on the white key 111.

The key balancer 114 includes a weight piece 115 and a fastener 116. The weight piece 115 has a weight column piece 115a, a tube 115b and a pin 115c. In this instance, both of the weight column piece 115a and tube 115b are made of metal. At least the metal for the tube 115b is rich in plasticity, and is easily deformed. The tube 115b has an intermediate portion equal in diameter to the intermediate portion of the through-hole 112a, and is flared at both end portions 115d. The flared end portions 115d are tightly held in contact with the diverged end portions of the through-hole 112a, and prevent the weight piece 115 from dropping out from the through-hole 112a. Thus, the flared end portions 115d serve as the fastener 116. On the other hand, the outer diameter of the weight column piece 115a is equal to or slightly less than the inner diameter of the intermediate portion of the tube 115b, and the length of the weight column piece 115a is equal to the length of the intermediate portion of the tube 115b. A hole is formed in the tube 115b in the direction perpendicular to the axial direction of the tube 115b, and has an inner diameter equal to or slightly less than the outer diameter of the pin 115c. The pin 115c is driven into the hole so that the weight column piece 115a is secured to the tube 115b.

The tube, weight column piece and pin 115a/ 115b/ 115c are assembled into the weight piece 115 as follows. As shown in Figure 24, the wood bar

112' has been formed with a straight through-hole 112a', and the decorative plate 113 has been already adhered to the wood bar 112'. The weight column piece 115a has been already secured to a straight tube 115b' by means of the pin 115c. However, both end portions have not been flared, yet. The straight through-hole 112a' is constant in diameter. This means that the straight through-hole 112a' has not been enlarged in diameter at both end portions thereof.

First, the straight tube 115b' is inserted into the straight through-hole 112a' together with the weight column 115b' and pin 115c. Subsequently, a pair of caulking tools 117 is prepared, and an assembling worker moves the caulking tools 117 to the waiting positions on both sides of the wood bar 112 as shown in Figure 24. The caulking tool 117 on the right side has a frusto-conical head 117a and a stem 117b, and the other caulking tool 117 on the left side has a frusto-conical head 117c and a body 117d. The frusto-conical heads 117a and 117c are increased in diameter toward the stem 117b and body 117d. The minimum diameter of the frusto-conical heads 117a and 117c is less than the inner diameter of the straight tube 115b'. However, the maximum diameter is greater than the inner diameter.

Subsequently, the caulking tools 117 are pressed to the straight tube 115b'. The frusto-conical heads 117a and 117c are brought into contact with the straight tube 115b'. Then, the force exerted on the caulking tools 117 is increased. Then, both end portions 115d are flared as shown in Figure 23, and the flared end portions 115d compress the side portions of the wood bar

112'. The wood bar 112' is partially crushed, and both end portions of the through-hole 112a are diverged. The flared end portions 115d are held in tight contact with the side portions of the wood bar 112 as shown in Figure 23 so that the weight piece 115 does not chatter in the through-hole 112a. Even if thrust is sideward exerted on the weight piece 115, the flared end portions 115d do not allow the weight piece 115 to drop out from the wood bar 112. Thus, the weight piece 115 is secured to the wood bar 112.

Although the flared end portions 115d compress the side portions of the wood bar 112, the compressive force is exerted on the side portions, only, i.e., not on the entire inner surface of the through-hole 112a. The wood bar 112 is never separated into plural plies. Thus, the weight piece 115 does not destroy the wood bar 112.

Figure 25 shows a modification of the key 111, and is labeled with reference numeral 121. A wood bar and a decorative plate are similar to those of the key 111, and are respectively labeled with reference numerals 112 and 113 without detailed description. A major difference of the key 121 from the key 111 is directed to a weight piece 122. The weight piece 122 is monolithic, and has a rigid portion 122a and collar portions 122b. The collar portions 122b are cylindrical, and project from both ends of the rigid portion 122a in the opposite directions. The collar portions 122b are flared, and are held in tight contact with the diverged side portions of the through-hole 112a. Even if the weight piece 122 is sideward pressed, the flared collars 122b prevent the weight piece 122 from dropping out from the through-hole 112a.

A rigid metal column may be machined so as to be formed with the straight collars 122b on both sides of the rigid portion 122a. The rigid metal column is inserted into the straight through-hole 112a', and the collar portions 122b are flared by using the caulking tools 117 as similar to the weight piece 115. The weight piece 115 does not chatter, and is hardly dropped out from the wood bar 112. The wood bar 112 is hardly separated into plural plies, because the compressive force is exerted on only the side portions of the wood bar 112. Moreover, the weight piece 122 makes the assembling work speedy, because the weight piece 122 is monolithic.

Figure 26 shows another modification 121' of the key 111. The key 121' includes a wood bar 112', a weight piece 122' and the decorative plate 113. A difference between the wood bar 112 and the wood bar 112' is a tapered through-hole 112a". Accordingly, the weight piece 122' is tapered as similar to the tapered through-hole 112a". The weight piece 122' has a rigid portion 122a' and collars 122b'. The rigid portion 122a' and collars 122b' are tapered. In the assembling work, a worker inserts the weight piece 122' into the tapered through-hole 112a" from the left side of the wood bar 112'. The weight piece 122' stops inside the tapered through-hole, and never passes through the tapered through-hole 112a". Thus, the tapered through-hole 112a" and tapered weight piece 122' make the assembling work easy.

In the first to third embodiments and their modifications, the action units 7, hammers 11 and the strings form parts of a tone generating system.

In the first to third embodiments and their modifications, the key balancers are embedded in the front portions of the wooden bars. However, the key balancers may be embedded in the rear portions of the wooden bars in order to vary the moment of inertia. In many models of upright pianos, the key-touch is dominated by the moment of inertia, and the key balancers are embedded in the rear portions of the wooded bars.

From the viewpoint of the key-touch, the term "moment" means both of the moment of force and the moment of inertia, and term "regulative moment" means the counter-moment and the factor for varying the moment of inertia.

The above-described changes may be applied to the key 111/112. Moreover, the through-hole 112a' and end portions of said tube member 115b' may be lightly tapered. The straight through-holes, tapered through-hole, straight end portions 115b', tapered end portions, straight collars and tapered collars are referred to as "substantially straight through-holes", "substantially straight end portions" and "substantially straight collars" in claims.

Although particular embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

In case where the manufacturer does not make the side surfaces of the black/ white keys flat, straight through-holes are formed in the wooded bars.

In other words, the wide portions such as, for example, 92d are not required, and the machining cost is reduced.

The keys 21, 51 and 91 are available for an electronic keyboard and a composite keyboard musical instrument. In the electronic keyboard, the wood bars 22, 52, 92 may be replaced with bars made of synthetic resin, and are swingably connected to a frame by means of pins. In the electronic keyboard, a key scanner, an information processing system, a tone generator and a sound system form in combination the tone generating system. The keys are periodically scanned by the key scanner to see whether or not a player depresses any one of the keys. The key scanner is connected to the key sensors for monitoring the keys, and supplies a key scanning signal representative of a key or keys depressed or released by a player. The key scanner is connected to the information processing system, and the information processing system analyzes the key scanning signal for specifying the key or keys. The information processing system produces music data codes representative of the tone or tones to be generated or decayed, and supplies the music data codes to the tone generator. The tone generator produces a digital tone signal on the basis of the music data codes, and converts the digital tone signal to an analog tone signal. The analog tone signal is supplied to the sound system, and electronic tones are produced from the analog tone signal.